Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 17, 1817.

Volume 28. Number 1424.

Advertisements.

THE CHURCH of St. THOMAS being about to be new pewed, and as being intended that some of the seats should be let, it is requested that all such persons who may be desirous of taking seats, either by the month or the year, will make early application to the TRUSTEES at the *Vestry Room*; where a plan of the CHURCH may be seen, and a book is kept for the entry of the names.

The TRUSTEES propose to meet on Sunday the 21st instant after DIVINE SERVICE to appropriate the seats according to the applications that may be received.

By Order of the Trustees

C. R. VASSEY,
Vestry Clerk.

ST. THOMAS's CHURCH,
12th September 1817.

NOTICE.

DIVINE Service will in future begin at the SCOTCH CHURCH, in the COURT HOUSE, at 11 o'Clock on Sunday forenoon, instead of 10 o'-Clock as formerly.

Bombay, 17th September, 1817.

Bombay Theatre.

Monday next the 22d of September,
INSTEAD OF FRIDAY, THE 19TH
as advertized in the last

COURIER,

WILL BE PERFORMED
by the

PRIVATES

OF THE
BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT,
THE FAVORITE
PLAY
OF THE
Mountaineers;
WITH A
PROLOGUE
WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION:
To which will be added
THE
Irishman in London.

THE Doors to be opened at half after 5 and the Play to commence precisely at 7.

Tickets to had at the Theatre untill 4 o'Clock on Monday afternoon.

Box and PIT Tickets 6 Rupees.
GALLERY Tickets 3 Rupees.

Bombay, 17th September, 1817.

TO THE
LOVERS
OF
Arts & Science.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO. have just received from the French Ship SOPHIA, recently arrived from BORDEAUX, a line of Battle Ship attended with a Cutter under full sail, finished in the most complete Masterly Style, contained in a cut Glass Decanter, and which may be seen at Messrs. A. & Co's Office-Price Rs. 200.

Bombay, 17th September 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

ARRIVED.—September 10th, Brig Jane, Captain Edward Dyer, from Calcutta.—Ditto Brig Prince, Captain Wm. Lewis, from Penang.—11th, Ship Hind, Free Trader, Captain John Foreman, from London.—16th, Arab Grab Ship Mucaulay, Nacudah Ismail Hellaul from Muscat left 30th August 1817.

SAILED.—September 14th, The H. C. Cruizer Bearnes, Captain Wm. Eatwell, to the Persian Gulph.—Ditto Ditto Teetler, Agent, C. P. Malcolm, to Do. Do.—15th, Brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard, to Penang.

DEATH.—On the 7th instant, the son of the Revd. H. Bardwell, aged 13 months and a half.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1817.

The news, brought by the Cornwall to Madras, still continues to be as far as we know, the latest received in India. Such being the case, we have found it next to impossible to present our readers with any novel article of interest. We have, however, in that respect, done our best.

The entertainment advertised for the 22d instant, at the theatre will, we understand, be supported by the theatrical talents of the Bombay European regiment, which have frequently gratified the friends of the officers of the corps by private representations at the barrack; and the managers, with a laudable desire of affording the men the fullest opportunity of establishing their claim to public approbation, have granted them the use of the theatre. Nor ought the liberal spirit which actuates the European regiment on this occasion to be concealed from the public: aware of the pecuniary difficulties under which the managers labor, the men have gratuitously offered their services, wherever they may be required, until the theatre shall have been relieved from its incumbrances. A trait of disinterestedness, which, we doubt not will be justly appreciated by a discerning community, whose patronage and liberal support in this particular instance, we feel persuaded, will be fully extended to so spirited and praiseworthy a disposition.

Bombay Courier.—Sept. 6.

Ceylon.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Governor's suite at Kandy.

I had scarce entered the Kandyan Country when my attention and admiration were excited in viewing the bold and picturesque scenery successively presenting itself to notice—as I proceeded in the road to Ruanwella, convenience for travelling was marked by the recent construction of flat bridges, formed apparently on an economical plan, to enable the palankeen bearers with facility to traverse a low tract of Country intersected by numerous water courses from the hills on each side.—Agreeable was my surprise, on arriving at Ruanwella, to see favourable proofs of the new Government.—Instead of an ineffective Kandyan Fort, I saw a new one in a state of forwardness having within it comfortable habitations and convenient store houses, and the jungle cleared away, within a certain distance on all sides; and below the Fort, near the River, a neat street, well inhabited and supplied with articles of provision and merchandize, had succeeded the former waste.—On my journey from Ruanwella, I soon began to see marks of ingenious cultivation, and ease and cheerfulness in the countenances of the Natives, who in addition testified by every mode in their power, from the Chief to the labourer, their respect towards the Governor, which conduct on the part of the Natives continued in full force during our journey to the Capital.—The stage from Ruanwella to Idalmalpane presented many beauties; and the repaired and widened road, and bridges newly constructed gave agreeable facility to our travelling—while at breakfast at the latter place, the Natives descended from among the hills in numbers, bringing with them fruits and sweetmeats, in testimony of their homage.

The striking variety of foliage, and different shapes and heights of hills covered with trees, together with water-falls and grotesque rocks constantly struck, as our eyes on our road to the next stage Hittymoelle; and no pains or ingenuity seem to have been lost in cultivating on each side of the road the smallest and most difficult spots of ground.—On our arrival at the post of Atapites fresh wonders presented themselves—a new Fort and Town suddenly appearing amongst mountains which till lately contained nothing but wild animals, and some scattered villages almost inaccessible.—Here, on the top of a hill of considerable height, but small in circumference, tho' sufficiently large for the purpose, have the excellent professional judgment and taste of Captain King been put most successfully to the test by the erection of a fortified post, the whole having been conceived by himself and assented to by the Governor. No loftier hill, within distance of danger commands this envied spot—the necessary buildings are in a state of considerable forwardness, and much has been done with small means and expence.—The Timber Trees which were too near, have been cut down, to the amount, I believe of 3,000, and this Fort which commands the River Maha Oya and all the paths leading to it, will be a lasting memorial of Captain King's ability and perseverance, and some pillars of earth are reserved to indicate the varieties and inequality of ground which he cut away on the top of the hill—Below this Fort a considerable village seems to have arisen, as if in compliment to the founder of the Fort. Here also I had the satisfaction to see some Kandyan Headmen assisting in the work with indications of cheerful zeal, and apparently looking with anxious expectation of the Governor's thanks and approbation, in which they were not disappointed. It is not in my power to give an adequate description of the beauties of the scenery at this spot—hills, wood, and water, give a rich grandeur around, and the range of the Balaney hills bound the prospect in one direction. Leaving this place we pursued our journey towards the Balaney Pass, gratified as we went by magnificent views and satisfaction evidenced in the countenances of the Natives who sallied from the villages to see the Travellers. Through the perseverance & activity of Major Bayley who commands at Amnapoora on the top of, or rather beyond, the Balaney Pass, the worst parts of the old road up the mountains have been avoided by turning the course in easier directions, so that this famous and once difficult pass is no longer formidable to a burthen'd Passenger.

On reaching Amnapoora, I was again struck with admiration at beholding a new Fort, and below it a capacious spot for Officers and Soldiers with comfortable accommodations, and also a new Street with a good bazar. The Thermometer in the morning was so low as 64, and we were under the necessity over-night to shut doors and windows while sitting at table. The scenery at this place also is beautiful and grand, the Troops in good health, and the garden of the Commandant supplied with European vegetables in high perfection. Some of the Chieftains visited the Governor at this place, and the other Natives crowded with their humble but[illegible] presents.

On our road from Amnapoora to Kandy I had fresh proofs of being welcome to the inhabitants, cultivation encreased to the eye, and population was evidently more numerous. My wonder was greatly excited on entering Kandy, where instead of a depopulated Town I had the pleasure of witnessing numerous long Streets fully inhabited, and well supplied with provisions and merchandize—The industrious Moormen of Colombo have contributed essentially to the trading part, and I understand that there are now in this Town at least 200 Colombo Moor people. There is a regular Police here, with Patroles, and Constables.

The Beef and Veal at this place are remarkably fine and easily procur'd—The Natives bring all their productions willingly for sale, and they now readily take our paper money, perferring the small notes to copper. A general confidence seems to prevail here, the Chiefs and the Priests seems most harmoniously inclin'd and every thing appears as regular and quiet as if it had been an English settlement for a Century, the polite courtesy to Lady Brownrigg, exemplified by the Chiefs, prove them polished and considerate.

I am convinced that if the same mode of conciliation, honour and justice be continued towards the Natives, we shall bind them in close attachment to the English character; and in time our example must have its due effect upon their own conduct.

We have the pleasure of laying before our Readers a Copy of His Excellency the Governor's Address to the Chiefs of the Kandyan Provinces assembled at the Hall of Audience in Kandy on Tuesday the 12th instant, the Anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Birth-day, and also the first day of the great Cingalese Feast called Perehayre.

"After an absence from the capital of these Provinces, which has been protracted beyond my expectation and wishes by the urgency of other important duties, I am anxious to express the pleasure which I experience in seeing you again in the enjoyment of health, and the higher gratification which I derive from observing the manifest increase of agriculture and trade, throughout the country, and the flourishing condition of its Inhabitants.

I have peculiar satisfaction in meeting and addressing you upon an occasion, which is celebrated in a joyful and public manner by all British Subjects, as being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent—and the return of the auspicious Day, which is also the first of your ancient public festival of Perehayre, it is my intention to distinguish it by exercising acts of clemency, which are most congenial to the benevolent disposition of His Royal Highness.

I have therefore to announce to you the pardon of a Prisoner nearly connected with some Chiefs now enjoying Office and the confidence of Government, who has long been suffering the penalty of his crime—Madugalla late Uda Gabadda Nilame—The period of his sentence is unexpired and its completion far distant, but instructions have been sent to Jaffna, directing him to be discharged from confinement on this day—He will again be restored to his relations and friends, and I trust the example of his punishment will operate to deter others from undertaking designs, which bring distress upon themselves and their families, and that the act of clemency which has been extended to him in this instance will supercede the necessity of any future example of severity and secure the allegiance and duty of the Chiefs by sentiments of voluntary and sincere attachment to a Government in which punishment is ever regulated by justice and tempered with mercy.

I have also called under review the general list of unfortunate persons who are suffering the sentence of the law in these provinces, and have thonght fit to grant pardon to a few, who from the nature of their offences, may in my judgement be discharged without public detriment—but I have perceived with regret several other more atrocious delinquents, who have been convicted of culpable homicide and robbery, and of wantonly inflicting torture on suspicion—To such persons, how much soever I commisserate their unhappy lot, the public interests which are committed to my charge, imperiously require that no pardon should be conceded till the measure of their punishment shall have been fulfilled.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have received instructions from His Majesty's Ministers, to transmit for the information of His Majesty's Government in England, a faithful Report on the Institutions and customs of the Kandyan Provinces, with the view of framing such Regulations as may tend to promote the general prosperity of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants—It will therefore be a principal [illegible] of my attention during my present residence amongst you to obtain accurate information on this important subject, and I entertain no doubt in the prosecution of this design, I shall experience your cordial assistance and co-operation.

I shall be happy at all times to receive your free communications upon all points connected with the Government of the country, and in return I now offer my assurance that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Government under my administration, to adopt measures, which appear best calculated to promote the public welfare, to protect your religious establishments and above all to encourage the extention of Agriculture and Commerce, from

which I entertain a confident hope, of seeing the prosperity of the Kandyan Provinces advanced beyond the example of former times.

[*Ceylon Gaz.*

English Extracts.

It has been remarked, that in the list of persons present at the PRINCE REGENT's Levee on Monday last, the name of the excellent patriot THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, Esq. was omitted *in all the papers*. It ought to be known that we are all supplied with what is technically called *Court News*, by one and the same collector, who, though engaged by the Morning papers, is alone *enabled*, by having access to the roll, to furnish the circular, and therefore, we must conclude, that he was not instructed to announce to the public the fact that Mr. COKE, of Norfolk, was introduced to the PRINCE REGENT, by whom he was most graciously received, and to whom he presented the petition of that great and independent county, praying him, for the relief of the country, to dismiss from his service his present Ministers. [*The Morn. Chro.—Apr.* 28.

It is a serious and remarkable truth, that within the last 70 years many of our finest ancient Churches have, by constant neglect, suddenly fallen down in utter ruin! About the year 1750 the large Parish Church of Whitechurch, in Shropshire, instantaneously fell on a Sunday, between the morning and evening service. In the year 1786, part of the great nave, and the whole of the curious and magnificent front of Hereford Cathedral gave way, and in a moment became a heap of ruins. In the same year, the large Parish Church of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury, also suddenly fell down. In the following year, the Church of Banbury, one of the largest in the kingdom, shared the same fate; and the newspapers of 1800 informed us of the sudden and complete ruin of the beautiful Church of Chelmsford, in Essex. In 1809, the steeple of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, fell on the Sabbath, whilst the congregation were assembling for morning service, which killed and maimed a great number.!

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCE—A merchant of Teignmouth, Devon, lately freighted a ship at that port, with 37,000 quintals of Newfoundland fish, and sent the cargo to Oporto: after bartering the fish for wines, he sailed for Bristol, were the wine was sold, and from thence returned to Teignmouth, having cleared a net profit of *ten thousand pounds* sterling.

CORNISH WRECKERS—Early on the 27th ult. the bring *Mary*, of Ilfracombe, Captain Bowden, from Neath, with culm, went on shore during a strong northerly gale, in a place called Hel Bay, between Granary Island and Portreath, near Gwithian Cornwall. The crew and the materials of the vessel, are all saved.—On the second evening after the catastrophe a party of Camborne miners came down, determined for a wreck. They cut the ship's cable; carried off two of her small anchors; took all the beef and biscuit: and even had the hardihood to steal some of the seamen's clothes, which had been hung up to dry. In pillaging the ship, they set the watch at defiance, threatening to cut them down with their *dags* or hatchets. Almost the whole of the vessel and cargo belonged to the Captain; and not having been insured, he is totally ruined.—Three of the wreckers have been committed for trial, and we trust these inhuman wretches will be made signal examples of.

The Portuguese Government having transferred to Brazil some seeds of the tea tree, have succeeded in naturalizing this plant at Rio Janeiro.

A Treasury Warrant has, it is said, been issued to persons holding official situations under Government of 1000*l.* a year and upwards, recommending to them to relinquish, or to subscribe, a tenth of their salaries for the use of the State, in consideration of the public distresses; and holding forth the example of the Lords of the Treasury themselves, who it appears, have thus given up for the present, or for a limited time, a tenth of the stipend attached to their situations.

It is said about a million and a half of the Property Tax still continues uncollected.

A disturbance arose at the Glasgow Theatre Friday night, being the last of Mr. Kean's engagement, and when he was announced to perform *Bertram* for his own benefit. The play was received with unanimous plaudits till the third act, when on *Imogene* desiring *Bertram* to be introduced into her presence, no *Bertram* was to be found. After considerable delay, Mr. Kean appeared, and was received with loud noise and disapprobation by the audience, and an apology called for, on appearing to make which he was forgiven. The audience conceiving the fourth act had been shortened, and immediately groans, hisses cat-calls, &c. resounded from every quarter of the house. In vain the act was attempted to be gone through. The performers were obliged at last to retire. The Manager appeared, but could not appease the tumult, and the play concluded in perfect dumb show. The general opinion was, that Mr. Kean was labouring under the effects of intoxication.

COBBETT DEFENDED.—It is allowed that the most eminent in literature and politics not frequently *change sides*; why then run down Cobbett for his tergiversation and running away? Men often run from their principles, and Cobbett has done no more: the Commissioners of Stamps may have hastened his departure, rather than his fears for the consequences of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Of the numerous instances that could be adduced of public men changing sides, Dr. Johnson, becoming a hired writer in favour of Government, revised and softened down the word *Pensioner* in his Dictionary. Mr. Fox would not trust himself in a room with Lord North; and although at daggers-drawn for years, at length joined that Nobleman in the famous Coalition Administration. Our celebrated poet Southey could once in lofty strains proclaim the heroic deeds of Wat Tyler, and now in lucid numbers chaunts the virtues, profound taste, &c. of royalty, in the Prince Regent. And even at the present moment, observe Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning who after quarrelling as to which had *most capacity*, and fighting a duel to decide the question, now sit cheek by jowl in Parliament, quite satisfied with each other!

The Holy Alliance, it seems, is making a rapid progress. Sweden has acceded to it, and the Courts of Weimar, Cassel, HANOVER, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, have been invited to join it. Austria and Saxony had already become parties to it. Under these circumstances it is high time to inquire a little further into the nature and purposes of a measure which, by no forced inference from the former conduct of our Ministers, will end very probably in our having to subsidize every one of this illustrious association. We trust, therefore, that when Parliament shall meet again, some question will be put to Ministers, calculated to obtain a clearer insight into the objects of this league, and above all, into our relations under it with the other Powers of Europe. We know already that its ostensible purpose was to *bind over* (if we may be permitted such a word, in commenting upon such high matters) to bind over the parties to it to observe, in their intercourse with each other, the word of God, and the true principles of the Christian religion. We know, too, how the intelligence of the signatures of their MAJESTIES of RUSSIA and PRUSSIA to the original instrument was received here and else where. The Ministers disavowed, as well they might, all knowledge of the transaction; but on a question being put to Lord CASTLEREAGH in Parliament, in regard to so unusual a proceeding, he replied, by praising the amiable qualities of the two Sovereigns, and assured us that nothing but a *constitutional form or two* prevented his acceding to it on the part of Great Britain. This was a sad mistake, to say no more; but, passing it by for the present, in order to come immediately to the point, it is most certain that, whatever may have been the personal dispositions, or the liberal views of the Sovereigns in question, the actual form and condition of this alliance is now become matter of very serious importance to the public peace. Call it by what name we may, an act which embodies nearly the whole fighting force of Europe, and which is approved and all but acceded to, by the PRINCE REGENT's Ministers, touches very nearly the state and condition of every man in this country.

It is right, therefore, that we should know, whether in the progress of the negociations which lead, first, to the accession of Austria to this act, then to that of Saxony, and now to nearly the whole of the German Powers, new views may not have developed themselves; and whether the sublime, but vague, principles of the original covenant signed between the Emperor ALEXANDER and the King of PRUSSIA, may not have found their just and legitimate application to some specific *earthly* objects, more usually considered in diplomatic transactions. Above all, it is fit that we should know how far our own Government is implicated, and how far Ministers have suffered themselves to be taken in by the appearances of Imperial *naivete*, and Royal *bonhommies*, which accompanied this business in its first concoction, to give their sanction to one of the most formidable confederacies that ever existed in Europe, and over which they have not an atom of control or influence.

We trust that those, to whose efforts this distracted country looks up to save us from fresh wars, and renewed Income Taxes, will on the meeting of Parliament, & in consideration of the shortness of time which successive Ministerial manoeuvres have left them for the great business of the Session, come to a resolution to abandon all subordinate questions (however important these may be in themselves) & devote all their energies, with one or two exceptions, exclusively to the two objects on which our national welfare now depends, namely, the reduction of our expenditure to what the nation can afford to pay, and the conduct of Ministers as affecting the preservation of Peace. These are, in effect, but parts of the same question.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 17.

The following ludicrous statement appears in the *West Briton*:—"A little before the Judge entered the Hall, for the trial of Donnall (given last week), a rather novel scene was exhibited in the street, in front of the White Hart hotel. With much labour the javelin men had succeeded in clearing a space round the door of the Hall; but as the crowd continued to press on them, the Sheriff, who was viewing the scene from a window of the hotel, said, he would commit the first person he observed pushing forward. Unfortunately, some one in the crowd desired him to put on his hat; when rushing down stairs he broke through the people, and seizing a javelin, laid about him indiscriminately with the utmost fury. A person of very respectable appearance had his head broken, and another, in raising his arm to defend his head, had the handle of the javelin broken on it. The crowd assailed the Sheriff with hisses, groans, and exclamations, which were not very polite or respectful, whilst the first Magistrate in the County stood in the vacant space cleared by his officers, menacing the multitude with the broken javelin in his hand. The Captain of the troop, Mr. Cook, of Exeter, soon came to the assistance of his principal, and the malecontents were awed into silence by threats of an immediate committal. We hear it is intended to prefer a bill of indictment *against the Sheriff* for an assault."

At GLOUCESTER Assizes—*Powney v. Brisac*—This was an action for an assault, brought by Capt. Powney, of the Artillery, in the East-India Company's service, against Capt. Brisac, late of the Navy, both of Cheltenham. It appeared that in the month of September last, the plaintiff was walking along the High-street of Cheltenham in company with another person, looking for lodgings, when the defendant passing by them, pushed Capt. P. with great violence against some pallisades, and on the plaintiff's asking what he meant by so insulting him, the only answer he received was a blow from a cane which the defendant had in his hand. On this a sharp rencontre, or *set-to*, as it was termed on the trial, took place between the parties, which ended in the discomfiture of Capt. Powney. Mr. Dauncey, who was counsel for the defendant, availed himself of the circumstances of the case and the great disparity in the ages of the parties (that of the plaintiff being stated between 20 and 30, and the defendant's at 70), to indulge in that vein of humour for which he is so remarkable, and afforded much amusement to a very crowded Court. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff 100*l.* damages.

[*Hampshire Telegraph,—April* 14.

LILLE, APRIL 18.

The Philanthropist, an English Journal printed at Brussels, contains the following article:—"The Government has just discovered a correspondence between NAPOLEON and some of his partisans in Europe. The plan was ingenious and new.—Madame BERTRAND had received a present of a beautiful muslin dress, magnificently embroidered, which came from a city in the South of France. The flowers and various figures which composed the embroidery, were so many hieroglyphics, each having its particular signification. The indiscretion of a young man who had been the bearer of it, and who lately returned to England, caused the key of this species of cypher to fall into the hands of the English Ministers."

The Journal of Ghent, of the 21st, under the head of Ghent, says that M. SANTINI, lately returned from St. Helena, declared at Ghent that he was going to Italy to deliver letters from BUONAPARTE to the Empress MARIA LOUISA.

AUGSBURG, APRIL 15.

In the Allgemeine Zeitung of to-day is an article concerning Sweden, stated to be copied from another paper, of which the following is the substance:—

"The reports of a dissatisfied party in Sweden are confirmed, and from many of the measures adopted one may infer, that the Government has long entertained fears of something of the kind. The rigour shewn towards foreigners for some time past, seems to indicate fears of unfriendly influence from without. Even the expressions of foreign Journals have been noticed and carefully controverted. All this shews an insecurity in the Government, and the fear of a change.

"Those who know Sweden will find the dissatisfaction of the nation with its present situation very natural, for all the circumstances are calculated to excite fears for the future. Sweden is a poor country, which though it has some fruitful spots, is on the whole hardly able to maintain its scanty population.

"Far from possessing any luxuries, it must purchase even bread and salt from foreign countries. Formerly Finland supplied its deficiencies, at least in good years, but it has lost that province, and has got in exchange Norway, a barren poor country, which is no indemnity.

"This latter, the poorest country in Europe, which cannot exist without annual large supplies of corn, is, if possible, worse off than Sweden, for its commercial relations with Denmark have ceased, the credit which its merchants formerly enjoyed in the commercial towns of Denmark is at an end, and the unhappy country sees itself threatened with famine, the scarcity of money continually increasing; Sweden has been congratulated on the union with Norway, because being an insulated state, it was free from foreign influence, but it was forgotten, that Russia and Prussia, if they agree to shut their ports to the Swedish vessels, can produce a famine in Sweden when they please, and compel that kingdom to any terms without moving a man.

"The stagnation of trade which has succeeded to a short brilliant epoch, the increased load of taxes increased by the debt of the state, which must be borne by a population, reduced by the cession of Finland above a fourth, are likewise causes of discontent. The CROWN PRINCE is, however, not to blame for all these alarming circumstances, it never was in his power to help them; the discontent shewn towards him, is therefore highly unjust. It can only be attributed to the hereditary inclination of this nation to stand in a hostile attitude against their Sovereign, which has been displayed in Sweden from the remotest periods to modern times, more than in any other European nation. If we examine the Swedish History, we find from the death of OLANS I. that is, from the year 900 till now, 11 Kings of Sweden murdered and 13 dethroned."

The Morning Chronicle,—April 25.

OLD BAILEY.

The time of the Court was occupied the greater part of yesterday, in the trial of JOHN BYRON, for feloniously robbing——M'Garel, Esq. a merchant, lately from Dominica, of 60*l.* in Bank notes, under a threat of charging him with unnatural propensities.

The prosecutor stated, that on Monday, the 10th of March, he rode out, and afterwards dined at Slaughter's coffee-house, from whence he proceeded with a friend, a Mr. M'Cammon, to Covent Garden Theatre. Witness felt the effects of the wine he had taken after dinner. He left his friend in the box to view the lobbies, as he was almost a stranger in London, and on his return his friend had shifted his seat, and he lost him. On his return to the lobby, the prisoner obtruded his conversation upon him about the play, Mr. Booth's acting, &c. The prisoner said he had two sisters in the house, and after they had walked about for some time together, the prosecutor called a coach to go home, and the prisoner asked him the indulgence to set him down as he should return the earlier to his play party. In this the prosecutor acquiesced, but he had not gone the length of a street from the Theatre, before the conduct of his new acquaintance disgusted him. The prosecutor desired the coachman to stop, and on his alighting the prisoner dipped his hand into his waistcoat pocket, and took out some silver, and he also endeavoured to get his watch. The prosecutor followed him until near the play-house, when the prisoner told him he would tell the girls in the lobby what sort of a character he was, making use at the same time of some disgusting expressions. This threat induced the prosecutor to desist from further pursuit, and rather put up with the prisoner's misconduct. On the 13th of March the prosecutor was assailed again by the prisoner in Oxford-street. He did not know him, until the prisoner introduced himself as the *gentleman* who took a seat in his coach from the Theatre the other evening. The prosecutor replied, that he neither knew him, nor wished to know him. The prisoner then pulled the prosecutor's card out of his pocket, which he must have got with the silver from the waistcoat pocket on a former evening. He vauntingly held out the card, and said, "It was fortunate that he had met the prosecutor, or he would have heard from him that night." The prisoner followed up Holles-street, with prosecutor's card in his hand, and desired him to look what money he had got in his pocket, and if he did not give him some, he would charge him with dragging him into a coach with unnatural designs. He said that a friend of his who knew of the prosecutor's conduct, was in sight to prove the meeting which then took place, and also the one at the Theatre. After some disgusting allusions, the prisoner said he would follow Mr. M'Garel to the —— but he would have money, for he knew him to be a gentleman, and his character should be ruined. Witness gave the prisoner a 10*l.* note to get rid of him, but after getting it he insisted on more, and followed witness to his lodgings; he went in and brought him out another 10*l.* note. The fellow then demanded 50*l.* and said he would then never trouble prosecutor any more. This, however, was not all; he desired to see what description of persons they were in the house where the prosecutor lodged. The prosecutor here had sufficient strength of nerve to resist any further imposition, and however horrid the imputation which the prisoner falsely alleged against him, he told him he might proceed as far as he chose, as he (the prosecutor) was determined to face his villainy, and the prisoner ran off. On the 17th of March the prosecutor received a letter by a young man, and the result of that letter was a conference between him and his friends, Messrs. Underwood, M'Cammon, and Serjeant Manly, which led to information at Bow-street. The prosecutor appointed a meeting in Holles-street, in answer to another letter brought by a woman, for the evening of the 20th March, at six o'clock. Here the prisoner and the young man who brought the first letter repaired, when the former was taken into custody by Smith and Bond, Bow-street patrole. The prisoner was crossing the street to Mr. M'Garel, when he saw the officers, and attempted to escape. In cross-examination the prosecutor swore that he did not take out his card book in the coach, nor did he give the prisoner one. The reason why he did not cause the prisoner to be apprehended for the robbery in the coach, was, because he was a stranger in London, and did not know whether the prisoner might not belong to a gang who had watched him from home. He was following him to the Theatre to ascertain who he was, as he said his sisters were there; but the threat used by the prisoner relative to what he would say to the girls in the lobby, prevented him going in. The reason of his giving the 20*l.* in Holles-street, was the dread of losing his character, which was as dear to him as life, by an imputation of being addicted to unnatural propensities.

Wm. Smith, the patrole, proved, that on his apprehending the prisoner, he said he was mistaken in his person, and was sorry he had accosted him, as he had never seen him before.

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clerk at Bow-street, corroborated with regard to the prisoner, denying knowledge of the prosecutor when examined at the office.

J. M'Cammon, Esq. merchant, of Gloucester-place, stated the manner in which the prosecutor had represented the affair to him, in the part which he took at Bow-street for the prisoner's apprehension. Witness had known the prosecutor intimately for years. He was a gentleman of fortune of the highest respectability, of whose acquaintance and friendship he was proud.

Henry Hales Underwood, Esq. of Gloucester-place, corroborated Mr. M'Cammon as to the plan to apprehend the prisoner, and he spoke in the highest manner of the respectability of the prosecutor.

Bond, the officer, first knew the prisoner on being brought as a deserter to Bow-street office from the Tower Hamlets.

Mr. ALLEY took an observation in point of law, which was replied to by Mr. Gurney.

In defence, the prisoner aggravated his case, and did quite as much towards his own conviction as the evidence adduced. He had denied all knowledge of the prosecutor; but he contradicted such assertions in his defence.

The Jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner Guilty—Death. [*The Morning*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 28.

SALT DUTIES.

Mr. CALCRAFT rose to bring forward his motion respecting the Salt Duties, of which he had given repeated notices, but the consideration of which a variety of untoward circumstances had hitherto conspired to delay. He was happy to say, that it did not appear to him to be necessary to trouble the House at any great length on the present occasion; for, as far as he could collect the general sentiment from a conversation with a number of persons both within and without doors, there seemed but little difference of opinion on the principle of his proposition. All seemed to concur in the propriety of taking into consideration the great and grievous Duties on Salt, and of endeavouring to discover some remedy for the inconveniences and evils which arose from them. Even those who would perhaps not go so far as to concur with him in voting for the appointment of a Committee to consider the subject, grounded their dissent (as far as he was able to understand them), not on any different opinion which they entertained with respect to the principle of such a proceeding, but from the great inconvenience and difficulty, and, as some asserted, from the impossibility, of finding a fair and just commutation for the duties, which, in his (Mr. Calcraft's) opinion, ought to be repealed.—If he were to judge of the interest which this question excited in the public mind, from the very extensive and well-informed correspondence to which his notice of it had given rise, he would say, that, as far as his Parliamentary experience went, he had never known a subject of such a nature deemed of so much importance. Among many reasons for regretting the postponement of its consideration, he regretted it on that account. He also much regretted the postponement on another ground. It appeared that the Salt Duties had fallen short of their usual amount in the last quarter, and this defalcation had been attributed to him as the agitator of the present question. Unquestionably he should much regret, under the existing circumstances of public difficulty, were he instrumental to any serious loss to the revenue; but he rather thought it would be found that it had been occasioned by the conviction impressed on the minds of most people, that some amelioration of the present system in this respect had become indispensible. Whatever might be the cause, however, the fact, as exhibited in the public accounts, was, that the Salt Duties of the last quarter had fallen 80,000l. short of the amount of the corresponding quarter of the last year. With respect to the proposition which he was about to submit to the House, it was founded on the proceeding of a Committee of 1801. He was then in Parliament, and he remembered that the formation of that Committee was proposed by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer of an Administration, in which the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite held a conspicuous and important situation. That Right Honourable Gentleman, with the whole House, concurred in the proposition made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For his own part he never recollected any motion that appeared more generally gratifying, and that experienced greater approbation than that to which he alluded, made by Mr. Addington, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the laws relating to the Salt Duties. It was incumbent, therefore, on those who might oppose his (Mr. Calcraft's) proposition, to shew that the circumstances were different with respect to this tax now and in 1801. He would say one word with respect to an extraordinary misconception that had taken place of his intentions. It had gone forth that he meant to propose in lieu of the Salt Duties a commutation in the shape of the Property Tax. He had been told of this rumour by several Hon. Members. Now the fact was, that the Property Tax was the last thing in the world, the revival of which he should ever think of proposing. He could conceive no state of affairs during peace that could tempt him to consent to the renewal of that tax, or of any part of it [hear, hear!]. He had little doubt that the report of his having it in contemplation to make such a proposition was circulated merely to injure the cause which he had undertaken. So far was he from intending to propose the Propery Tax as a commutation for the Salt Duties, that he did not mean to suggest to the House any commutation at all. He certainly had it once in his contemplation to recommend a commutation. But he felt that a proposition of that nature would necessarily create so many difficulties in the preliminary step of the proceeding, that he was induced to forego it. He would therefore not propose any commutation whatever to the House. It would be a fit subject for the deliberation of a Committee, in which alone it could be fairly and fully considered. It was a singular fact, that during the necessary, but unfortunate postponement of the present discussion, some of those who were friendly to the cause which he was advocating, instituted, or rather obtained an inquiry before the Board of Trade. This was certainly somewhat singular, when a notice of a motion on the subject had been given by a Member of that House. He did not at all mean to say, that this proceeding was intended in hostility to his motion, but certainly it was rather an unusual measure. He hoped, however, that the result of the inquiry had been, to convince the Right Hon. Gentleman, that that which he thought right and deserving of approbation in 1801, was right and deserving of approbation in 1817. Every body in that House knew, and every body in the country felt the enormous amount of the Tax on Salt. It was at the present moment no less than [illegible] per bushel. The prime cost of a bushel of salt was [illegible] Duty, therefore, as compared with the [illegible] of the article, was as thirty to one. In [illegible] a hundred pounds worth of salt paid three [illegible] duty! When the House considered that Salt was a raw material—that it was mixed up with the necessaries of life—in all that constituted the subsistence of an individual in the humbler walk of society—his butter, his cheese, his bacon, his fish, even his bread (although certainly in the last mentioned article it formed no very considerable portion of the expence, being only about a farthing in the quartern loaf,) they would surely feel the necessity of some consideration of the subject. On that statement alone the tax must be admitted to be most impolitic and grievous. The direct operation of the tax on the lower and middling orders was very severe. It acted as a kind of Income Tax on the wages of labour. It might be said by some that to the labourer this was of no importance, as he would levy it on those who employed him, by increasing his wages. This he denied. It was not the price of the articles of subsistence which regulated the amount of the wages of the labourer. It was the competition of labourers; and this competition had actually so reduced the amount of wages, that even those who were employed were unable to a great degree to maintain themselves without parochial assistance. It was, therefore, most material to reduce the necessaries of life as much as possible, in order to enable the lower classes of the community to procure wholesome and sufficient subsistence. He held in his hand the Report which was the result of the appointment of the Committee in 1801. He believed the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite was on that Committee, and he was sure that the Right Honourable Gentleman would admit that the Report was conclusive on the subject. He would read to the House a few short extracts. The Committee stated, that though, from the shortness of the time which they had accepted in the consideration of the question, they were unable to offer to the House any permanent arrangement with respect to it, they [illegible] to observe, that all their inquiries tended to impress them with the difficulty [illegible] possibility, of reconciling the collection of any considerable revenue from a duty on salt with the advantages to be derived from an unrestrained use of that article, and an unlimited use of it. They then adverted to a passage in a Report made by a former Committee on the Herring Fishery, which was to the following effect:—That the Committee could not refrain from stating the very great difficulties and inconveniences which the Fisheries laboured under from the restraints imposed, and ineffectually imposed, for the protection of the revenue derived from the Salt Duty. The Committee referred to the evidence of several fish-sale-men, who declared that it was the constant practice of the trade to pay duty for the salt which they used, as less burdensome than a compliance with those regulations by an attention to which alone they could obtain the Salt Duty free." Could there be a greater absurdity? The Legislature had, it appeared, so fettered and clogged their exemptions from the duty with regulations, that the persons engaged in the fisheries chose rather to pay the duty itself, heavy as it was, than incur the difficulties and risk attendant on that compliance with the regulations which was requisite to comprehend them in the exemption. The Report proceeded—"No inconsiderable part of the supply of fish intended for the London markets has hitherto been destroyed in consequence of this circumstance." Throughout the whole Report of the Committee of 1801, the same sentiment was manifested. The observations which applied to the salt used in curing fish was applicable to salt used for all other purposes. In agriculture salt was so taxed that it could not be used; and wherever there was a remission, that remission was clogged by so many regulations as to render it wholly unavailing. The Report of the Committee of 1801, after enumerating the advantages which would result from the abolition of the Salt Duties, "in cheapening the subsistence of the people, in diminishing the expence of the naval and military establishments of the country, in giving encouragement to agriculture and all the useful arts," proceeded to observe, "that it might be imprudent suddenly to cut off so large a branch of the revenue in the midst of an arduous and expensive war; but that in their opinion the Salt Duties were detrimental to the public interests in a degree far exceeding the benefit derived from the receipt at the Exchequer, and that as the preceding year (1800) manifested the powerful resources which the country yet possessed, the Committee hoped the abolition of the tax might be accomplished. Such was the conclusion of the Committee of 1801, after a full view of the whole subject. All he (Mr. Calcraft) now asked was for an inquiry into it. All that he expected as the result of that inquiry during the present Session, was an exposition of the case. He by no means wanted to press on the Right Honourable Gentleman, or on the House, any thing so inconvenient to the public service as the loss of revenue which the immediate repeal of the Salt Duties must occasion; unless in the Committee some acceptable commutation could be pointed out.—He was quite aware of the extent of the produce of the Duties. Their present annual produce was about 1,400,000l. (The Chancellor of the Exchequer said across the Table, that it was 1,500,000l.) Well, let it be called 1,500,000l. That was certainly a very important sum. But he wished to be allowed to show that if means could be contrived to part with at any rate a portion of the Duties, the advantages would amply compensate for the sacrifice. The benefits which the fisheries, the benefits which manufactures, the benefits which commerce, the benefits which agriculture would derive from an abolition or a reduction of the Salt Duties, were so great, that he really and conscientiously believed, that any measure of that nature would lay the foundation of sources of national prosperity and wealth, that directly, and in their consequences, would infinitely more than repay any temporary diminution which the revenue might experience from its adoption.—There was, besides, this further consideration, that really after all the struggles which had been made, and all the inconveniencies which the middle and lower classes had suffered and were suffering they were entitled to some boon from the hands of the Legislature which would come home to their cottages and their hearts. There was no one who would not feel the benefit of the repeal of the Salt Duties in his direct expenditure: and looking at the subject in every point of view, he was persuaded that it would be the most acceptable boon that could be conferred on the people. The only difficulty he felt in arguing the question was, that he had nothing to argue against. He knew of no single objection that could be made to the proposition, but that the State could not afford to part with so large a portion of its revenue. That was no bar however to an inquiry on the subject; in order that the whole case might be thoroughly understood. He could not conceive a single plausible argument against the appointment of a Committee, such as that moved for and triumphantly carried by Mr. Addington. There was no change in the circumstances, except, indeed, that he (Mr. Calcraft) had not the good fortune to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Addington had.—He had been asked that day, if the case would not be prejudiced by its being moved by a Member of Opposition. That remark certainly came very late. His reply was, that he hoped not. It was not a political question in any sense of the expression. He had also been asked why he, who had no immediate interest in the subject—who had unfortunately no mines, no springs, no connection with the counties principally concerned—should undertake the business? In that view, however, he was the properest person to do so. He could not be suspected of any undue motives. He should derive no advantage from the decision of the Legislature, let it be what it might. In the various documents which he had read with reference to this subject, he had happened to meet with a pamphlet written in 1760 by Mr. Burke, and, like every thing which had proceeded from Mr. Burke's pen, full of information of every kind. In that pamphlet, Mr. Burke, as a consolatory view of the state of this country compared with the state of France, boasted that in England the poor could buy salt for twopence farthing a pound, while in France it could not be procured for less than fivepence a pound. It happened very oddly that this state of things, the existence of which in a rival kingdom Mr. Burke pointed out as affording by comparison a cause for exultation in this country, was precisely the existing state in Great Britain at present. The present price of salt in this country was just fivepence a pound. Even a mind such as that of Mr. Burke's, in the extensive and luminous view which he took of the sources of national prosperity, considered the price of salt as a matter of primary importance to the great cause of a population.—It was a strange fact, that four years after the Report of the Committee of 1801, was made and circulated, a material increase of the Duties on Salt took place! This circumstance could not help exciting the recollection of the House to the many important recommendations on their books, which might until quickened perhaps by curiosity and then relapsed to sleep until some busy and officious hand should more disturb their slumbers! I hear, however, in reflection, however, that only four years after the solemn deliberation of a Committee of that House, in hostility to the Duties, those Duties were actually raised, tended more strongly to consolidate, that after one step more now taken, a further increase would be proposed whenever an appearance necessity for it should be [illegible] out. He hoped that during the present interval from war, recourse would be had to such a system of policy as might be calculated to augment our resources, by diminishing those burdens which pressed most heavily on the lower and labouring classes of the community. The Salt Duties when first imposed, which was in the reign of William and Mary, were declared to be temporary. The duty was three half-pence a gallon. Four or five years afterwards it was increased to [illegible] a gallon.—It was not until the reign of George the Second that they were made perpetual. They then got up to eight pence a gallon, or five shillings a bushel. In the 38th of George the Third the Duties were increased by Mr. Pitt to ten shillings a bushel. The subject was then much canvassed in the House, and the increase was strenuously opposed by Sir William Pulteney. Mr. Pitt himself said, that whenever peace came the repeal of the Tax might be a fit subject for consideration.—[The Chancellor of the Exchequer, across the Table, negatived this assertion.] Well, that was of no consequence. The increase took place; and in the 45th of George the Third, four years after, and in the very teeth of the Report of the Committee of 1801, moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who characterized the Duties as most injurious to the national interests, they were further increased to fifteen shillings a bushel, at which rate they stood to the present moment. In addition to the inexpediency of taxing a raw material, which was the worst subject that a finance Minister could select for the operation of a duty, impeding as it did the progress of all the manufactures of which that raw material formed a component part—was the consideration of the great expence attendant on the collection of the Salt Duties. He understood that in one town in Cheshire there was a little army of Excise Officers, continually watching the issue of salt from the rock salt-pits. That in itself was a considerable objection to the continuance of the duties. But the most interesting view of the subject was that which related to scientific objects. He was not chemist enough to speak with sufficient explicitness on this point. It could not be denied, however, that if individuals engaged in chemical pursuits were enabled to make a free and untaxed use of salt, they would urge the manufactures with which it was connected to an extent so considerable, as most materially to benefit the public revenue, and increase the public prosperity. It was most unwise to tax these establishments in their infancy, although, when they should arrive at maturity they might afford, without prejudice to themselves, a most valuable aid to the finances of the country. But on this subject Mr. Parkes, a very able chemist, had published a treatise half an hour's perusal of which would put Hon. Members in possession of more information on the subject than if he (Mr. Calcraft) were to talk to them about it from that time to the next morning. With respect to the advantages of salt as a manure, he confessed that having seen but one conclusive experiment of its use on arable land, he had not been able to make up his mind as to its value. Much higher authorities than he were, however decidedly thought it advantageous. On gross lands it was certainly beneficial: it preserved the hay in such wet summers as the last, and rendered that palatable to cattle, which must otherwise have been thrown on the dunghill. In many manufactures, besides those to which he had already adverted, the free use of salt would be highly serviceable. As to the fisheries no man could entertain any doubt on the subject. It was most preposterous that, situated as we were in an island, surrounded by the sea, we neglected to take advantage of the element which girded us, and suffered foreigners to come on our coasts, and catch the fish, which, after they had cured it in their own harbours, we purchased! So fettered were our fishermen by the regulations connected with the salt duties, that they either abstained from using salt altogether, or paid the duty on it rather than undergo all the annoyance of attending those regulations. They, therefore, either caught no fish, or were induced to throw the greater part of that which they caught overboard. These were monstrous things. They were not to be tolerated. Revenue was not to be put in competition with the advantages thus abandoned, unless by those who were disposed to exclaim—"Live Revenue!—Perish Agriculture!—Perish Commerce!—Perish the Fisheries!—Perish every thing else!"—But the fact was that the revenue would be found eventually to depend on the conservation of all these. If events took the course which in his apprehension they must take, he, in the proposition which he wished to submit to the House, would be laying the foundation of revenue, instead of destroying it; and of a revenue infinitely larger than could be produced by the most grievous and oppressive tax. He was not aware, that it was necessary for him to trouble the House with any thing more. If, in the course of the debate any new matter should be started, he would avail himself of his privilege to reply to it. At present he would content himself with moving,—

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the Laws relating to the Salt Duties, and into the means of remedying the inconveniencies arising therefrom; and to report to the House from time to time."

Mr. DAVENPORT seconded the motion, [illegible] that no laws stood more in need of [illegible] out any material injury to the revenue. The Salt Duties could, he totally disliked. He [illegible] the best policy that the country could pursue, and would essentially contribute to the welfare of the lower classes of the community. On this subject it appeared to him that there could be but one opinion.—The more the subject was investigated, the more it would appear that those Duties originated in a blind and narrow minded policy. Had they never been imposed, an invaluable mass of prosperity might have been created; compared with which, the sum derived from them to the revenue was contemptible. He was aware of the difficulty of making up that deficiency in the revenue which their repeal would occasion. He admitted that he did not think they could at present be wholly repealed. But the subject ought to be fairly investigated by a Committee, to ascertain what could and what could not be done. The salt trade laboured under many hardships and disadvantages. Among them was the use of foreign salt in this country. Many Petitions had been presented to Government for a prohibition, or at least a protecting duty. Hitherto, however, they had been unattended to. These matters were better managed in other countries. When an application was made by Lord Clancarty to the Government of the Netherlands, to allow the importation of British salt, it was refused. He warmly supported the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that if no material danger were likely to accrue to the revenue from such a proceeding, he should not object to the House going into a Committee, in order to form a judgement on the whole of the subject. But the Honourable Gentlemen had himself acknowledged that the mere declaration of his intention to agitate the subject, had occasioned a considerable defalcation in the revenue. To this, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could add, that a principal person connected with the Salt Trade had paid during the last month 20,000l. less duty than his usual contribution. Under these circumstances, he thought the wise would do wisely to suspend any proceeding on the subject. Before the motion could be agreed to, the Honourable Mover was, in his opinion, bound to shew, either that the revenue could dispense with such a sum as the repeal of the Salt Duties would withdraw from it, or that an adequate substitute could be found for them. Great difficulties always attended any change in the mode of taxation. When a tax had been long imposed, even its evils were borne with greater patience than the less inconveniencies of a new impost. The Salt Duties were as old as the Revolution. In the reign of Queen Anne they amounted to 3s. 4d. a bushel. In 1730 they were entirely repealed. But so little was the public feeling of that day in hostility to the Duties, that although in time of peace, it was renewed three years after.—With respect to the advantages likely to accrue to the fisheries from taking off the duty on salt, he had to answer, that a Bill was at present before the House to allow rock salt to be used in the curing of fish, without the payment of any duty; and in the opinion of those persons who were likely to be best informed on the subject, this Bill would afford all the relief to the fisheries which was wanted. If the House would look into the subject, they would see that several facilities had already been at different times given to the fisheries. It could not certainly be said that the duty on salt used in the internal consumption of the country was at present felt to be peculiarly oppressive. The price of salt was at present 5d. a pound, while more than a century ago, in the reign of Queen Anne, it was 2¼d. The former sum was not comparatively more at the present period than the latter was in the reign of Queen Anne. It had been said that salt might be used as a manure, but on this point there were great differences of opinion. An exemption from duty might perhaps be allowed to salt employed as a manure. He was not sure too that some indulgence might not also be extended to salt applied to the food of cattle. With respect to the benefit which would result to the manufacturers of salt from taking off the duty; he had only to state, that he had the best reason for believing that the manufacturers did not consider that they would be benefited by any such measure. He held a paper in his hands, which contained the sentiments of some of the most considerable salt manufacturers in the kingdom. It was signed by the principal proprietors of salt works in the county of Chester, and stated, that they understood that a measure was about to be submitted to the House of Commons, by the Member for Rochester, for a reduction of the duty on salt, and that they were of opinion that this measure would be injurious to their interests [general laugh]. Under all circumstances, he thought it would be proper to postpone the consideration of this subject, at least till the effect of the Bill before the House for the exemption of rock salt from duty could be ascertained, and therefore he should conclude with moving the previous question.

Mr. TREMAYNE said he should cheerfully give his vote in favour of the motion. He could state to the House, that all the persons engaged in fisheries in the West of England, considered the Bill now before the House as seriously detrimental of them, and that it would have the effect of driving out of the fisheries a great number of persons at present engaged in them. An Honourable Member opposite had recommended a rigorous prohibition of foreign salt, but he could not help desiring Gentlemen not to make up their minds on this subject, till it should be canvassed in the Committee, for it was the opinion of persons engaged in the fisheries that foreign salt was the best for them, and that rock salt would be of no use whatever. If the House should persist in this system of excluding all foreign commodities, they would injure very severely the most of our manufactures.

Mr. CURWEN was astonished that persons in the situation of those, a statement of whose sentiments had been read to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should have dared to come forward to express such an opinion against a relief from Taxation to their fellow subjects, merely because it would not be beneficial to their interests [hear, hear!]. A Tax so impolitic or unjust could not stand a moment the investigation of a Committee of the House; for a body of evidence would be brought forward against it, which would carry conviction home to every individual. There never was a time when this question could come with more propriety before the House than at present. After the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman below (Mr. Broughain,) which had made such a strong impression on the House, and in which he had proved that a considerable portion of the people formerly engaged in manufactures could not be in future employed in them, they could not help asking themselves what was to become of that unemployed part of the population? He was glad to hear of the motion which the Right Honourable Gentleman was soon to submit to the House on the subject of giving employment to the poor, as it shewed that he felt for their distresses. But if they were to look into the resources for giving employment to the unemployed part of the population, none would be found from which more could be expected than from salt. It could be made the means of increasing human food to an enormous amount. Two hundred years ago it was said that the Dutch made two millions of their fisheries. We did not yet make 1½ millions of ours, while the Dutch now made ten millions per annum. In Holland every fifth man was a fisherman, whereas in England there were not above sixty thousand fishermen. If the Dutch drew ten millions from the sea, the English, [illegible] extent of their coast, and the peculiar advantages of their situation, could easily be made to derive [illegible] fifteen millions from the sea. The one million of [illegible] which they were obliged to keep [illegible] maintained at a less expence to the country than five millions. If by two millions spent in bounties, or even by four millions of bounties, they could give employment to these people, the country would be a great gainer. A Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) had said, it would be better to employ them in digging holes one day, and filling them up the next,

than that they should remain unemployed—he did not just go that length;—but if there was no other way of employing the number of sailors and manufacturers without work, it would be better to give four millions of bounties to force a trade than to leave these individuals unemployed; for he agreed with his Hon. Friend below, that we should never in all probability manufacture again to the extent we had done. It was well known, that down to the year 1760, the great Export of this country was Grain. He felt and regretted as much as any man the hardships suffered by the manufacturers in being obliged to forego the luxuries to which they had been long used; but he knew no other mode by which they could be employed, except in the manufacture of food for Europe. In 1760, we ceased to be an exporting country and became an importing country—and how? Because one million of persons were transferred from agriculture to manufactures; and from the difference in the mode of living, where persons consumed before the produce of three acres, they came to consume the produce of six acres. The consequence had been a great increase of population. From the Revolution to the present Reign, the population had only increased 2 millions, and in this Reign alone it had increased more than 3 millions. In Great Britain, the consumption of the people was one fifth greater than if it were merely an agricultural nation. If fish were to be used as food, this would disengage a great quantity of land from the raising of animal food, and allow it to be turned to the raising of grain. The whole of the salt now consumed in the country was stated to be 500,000 tons. He believed that if the duty was taken off, there would be employed in agriculture not less than the whole of what was manufactured, namely, 500,000 tons. There were above 30 millions of sheep in the country, and about one fiftieth of them might be supposed to die of the rot every year. Now salt was well known to be a complete cure for the rot; and allowing half a ton for every sheep affected with the rot, that would alone consume three hundred thousand tons. It was well known that salt rendered iron more malleable and of better quality; this had been lately discovered by a man to whose inventions the country was deeply indebted—he meant Lord Dundonald. The Income Tax and Malt Tax had been abolished; but though he rejoiced at this, he heartily wished, for one, that Ministers had rather kept the Malt Tax and given up the Salt Tax. A man who earned 30l. a year paid 30s. a year for salt, consuming five stone of it, amounting to one twentieth part of his earning, while a man of 10,000l. a year did not pay one thousandth part of his income. When the poor man killed a hog or sheep, he was compelled to sell it, not being able to keep it, from the high price of salt; and when herrings were plenty, in like manner he could not purchase salt to cure them. It was in the power of the Right Honourable Gentleman, if he fairly looked the question in the face, to abolish this duty without any injury to the Revenue. Every class in society would be so benefited by the measure, that by a commutation more might be drawn from them than what was at present raised by the Tax.—The Honourable Gentleman who brought forward the motion had said that he offered no substitute for the Tax; and in so doing he had acted wisely. No man disapproved of the Income Tax more than he did—indeed it could not have been collected; but though he opposed this Tax, he thought they might lay a licence duty of two per cent. on the rent of the tenant, by way of commutation for the Duty on Salt. A tenant who paid 100l. a year rent, would put in his pocket 20l. a year by the commutation. He was convinced that to himself it would be a saving of at least 200l. a year. He kept about 130 head of cattle, and about 500 sheep; and by the abolition of the duty on the salt given to them he should save 200l. a year. A duty of one per cent. might in like manner be levied on houses. Were each cottager to pay 2s. 6d. of licence duty, that, with 2s. 6d. the price of salt consumed by him without duty, would leave him 25s. in his pocket at the end of the year. He was confident that four or five hundred thousand additional hands would in consequence be employed in the fisheries, and forty or fifty thousand additional miners. It was in vain to look for any alleviation of the burthen of the Poor Laws, unless they could find means to renovate the activity of the people. It was only out of the internal resources of the country that they could hope to maintain the population. Nothing could be more encouraging to the Country than if they were to go fairly into a Committee, where they should have an opportunity of proving, he would not say to the conviction of every body—for they could not hope to convince those whose interest it was, like the persons mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to have the Tax continued—that the duty ought to be abolished.—If the Right Honourable Gentleman refused a Committee, he hoped that he would be ready to propose some other mode of giving employment to the people. He should rejoice to hear that he had any plan to hold out on this subject. He concluded with expressing his hearty concurrence with the motion.

Mr. W. Robinson gave credit to the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Calcraft) for the fairness of his motives in bringing forward the present motion: and he hoped that he would also give him (Mr. Robinson) credit for impartiality in the view which he took of the subject. He had in fact come to the question without having any decided opinion on the subject. He had been very much struck at first with the statements in the pamphlet of Mr. Parkes, but the more he looked at the subject, and at the statements in that pamphlet, the more was he convinced of the exaggerated views of advantage expected from an abolition of the Salt Duty. He did not mean to contend that the tax was good in itself, but unless it could be shewn that the repeal had some extensive advantages, the House ought to pause before they agreed to the repeal of a tax making so considerable a part of our revenue, without being satisfied that a substitute could be found for it. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Calcraft) had declined submitting any commutation to the House; but the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, departing from the example of wisdom which he commended, had given a commutation. But he was very much mistaken indeed, if this would not be considered a much more grievous burden than the Tax. The views which that Gentleman had taken of the benefits of the repeal, were exaggerated to the greatest extent—it would give immediate life and activity to the industry of the country—it would vivify manufactures—it would provide for all unemployed seamen—it would give a livelihood, and even fortunes to those employed in the fisheries—it would set agriculture up. These were the magnificent advantages which they were taught to expect. With regard to the fisheries, he did not believe that the absence of employment arose out of the duty on salt. Fish was at this moment sold at the lowest price at which it could be sold by the persons who caught it, at 2d. a pound; but the utmost difference in price occasioned by the duty would not amount to a fraction of a farthing compared with the 2d. It was not the duty, there[illegible] which could be considered to prevent the consumption. The people who caught the fish did not complain of the duty on salt, but they said they wanted a market; whatever impediment the salt duty [illegible] it would be removed by the Bill before the House. With respect to mineral alkali he had to observe, that there was a particular spring in the North of England, which was supposed to be not a common brine spring, though he believed it was, & the persons to whom it belonged were enabled to manufacture salt and mineral alkali without being subjected to duty or any of the regulations of the Salt Laws. But had any body purchased from them? No, & they had become bankrupts. One of the uses of mineral alkali was dyeing, but the difference occasioned by the Salt Duty on one yard of cotton or linen would not amount to the fraction of a farthing, and therefore it could not prevent the cotton printer from selling cheap.—Mr. Parkes had enumerated a long list of articles in the manufacture, of which great advantage would be derived from a repeal of duty; but if they looked to most of the articles, they would be found of inconsiderable consequence—sal-ammoniac for instance. Why, the whole used in the country did not exceed two hundred tons—the additional expence occasioned by the duty on the article on which it was employed, was but as a drop of water to the ocean. Mr. Parkes said it was used by ingenious Chemists in making experiments in corrosive sublimates and calomels. Many Members of that House might have occasionally experienced great benefit from a dose of calomel, but he really did not think that the Tax on the quantity of salt used in these articles could amount to much. He certainly was obliged to Mr. Parkes for publishing the book—it gave him much information with respect to subjects with which he was before unacquainted; but he thought he had swelled his list with articles which could hardly be well taken into consideration in a question of this kind—Lord Somerville who was one of the best judges on these subjects, had calculated that one thousand sheep would require a ton of salt in the year. The expence of a ton of salt was 80l. So that the charge of this improvement in the treatment of sheep, which was to ameliorate their mutton, & even their wool, would not be more than 6d. or 7d. each sheep in the year. Was it possible then, that it was the expence of salt which had prevented its general use in this way. In manure also salt was said to be useful. It was applied either by sowing it on the land, or by mixing it in compost. But what was the quantity required for these purposes? About a bushel per acre. (Mr. Curwen said across the House six bushels). He was surprized to hear a practical man say so—as he was convinced the use of salt in such proportion would entirely destroy vegetation. It was used on arable land to the amount of one two or three bushels an acre—but take the greatest of these quantities—it would not exceed 3l. an acre, which was cheaper than any other manure which could be applied. It was pretty evident, therefore, that the dearness of salt at present could not be an obstacle to the use of it. There might be many reasons against the use of salt in these ways—there might be prejudices against it, but it was evident, that it was not necessary to repeal the duty to enable the persons interested to apply it to all purposes of agriculture, if it were really beneficial. While it was obvious, that the reasons chiefly urged for the repeal of this tax were nugatory, it became the House, in the present state of the finances, gravely and seriously to consider before it consented to cut off 1,500,000l. from the revenue. In this instance too, when it was proposed to repeal a tax of long standing, he thought it might fairly be urged, that the person who proposed to abolish the tax, should at the same time point out the means by which the deficiency thus created was to be filled up. As no such means had been pointed out, he could not think it expedient to acquiesce in the motion.

Mr. W. Smith said, he could not help taking up the argument were the Right Honourable Gentleman who had preceded him had left it. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said it became the House "to pause and consider" before it consented to repeal the Tax. Now, for the sake of this consideration, which the Right Honourable Gentleman recommended, he should vote for a Committee, where the real influence of the tax on manufactures and commerce might be ascertained, not from vague and contradictory assertions, but from accurate and detailed examinations. There was one argument in favour of the repeal of the tax, even before such an inquiry was resorted to. It was this; every Committee which had before sat on the subject had recommended the abolition of the tax, and that measure was never rejected, but when it was brought before the House at large, which proved that every body of men which had thoroughly examined the subject were convinced of the injurious effects of the duty in question. The great advantages which would result from the abolition of the tax, were such that probably the revenue would not be found to sustain any loss, but if it did, was there nothing to counterbalance this loss, in the advantages which would accrue to manufactures and agriculture. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Robinson) had said, that even at present salt was the cheapest manure. This might be true; but when salt was at 15s. a bushel farmers might be but ill-disposed to try experiments as to its efficacy, which they would readily undertake if it were 1s. a bushel. If, as it was said, it was not the price of salt which prevented its use in fisheries, why was it granted duty free to a certain part of those fisheries? This fact was alone a sufficient answer to the assertion of the Right Honourable Gentleman. It had been mentioned as an argument against the repeal of the tax, that no Petition in favour of that repeal had been received from the fisheries. There were two reasons for this. The persons engaged in those fisheries were convinced that the duty would not be taken off unless the administration proposed that measure; and Memorials, without end, on that subject had been presented to the Treasury representing the disadvantages of the duty, and complaining of the restrictions under which the use of the salt, duty free, was allowed to some fisheries, though those restrictions, he admitted, were quite necessary while the duty continued. The second reason why the persons concerned in the fisheries did not petition was, that under the present system by which a few persons were allowed to take out large quantities of a material (on which was so heavy a tax), duty free, notwithstanding all the restrictions, a source was open to them of considerable illicit profits. As to the memorial from the salt manufacturers of the county of Chester it was entitled to very little consideration. When a heavy duty was laid on any article, a monopoly was naturally created in favour of those who had not only capital to defray the expences of the production of the article, but also to advance the duties. To these individuals no advantage would arise from the repeal of the duties, but, on the contrary, a danger of competition from persons of smaller capitals. It had been said, that an inquiry on the subject of this Tax would diminish its present productiveness by suspending the manufactures. This seemed an unfounded assertion,—because, as it would be well known that the repeal could not take place in the present year, and as the manufacturers of this article could keep no stock, the receipt of the duty would go on [illegible] before. The mischievousness of the Tax [illegible] admitted, be much diminished by a permission to use crushed salt duty-free in fisheries, and to exempt from the Tax salt used in compost as manure,—though there would be a great difficulty to accomplish these objects, without opening a door to smuggling. But even if the evils of the Tax could be thus reduced, it should be observed it was a duty which pressed on the poor man in a forty-fold greater proportion than on the rich. For these reasons he should support the original motion.

Lord Ebrington lamented the thin attendance of Members on the discussion of a question so important to so large a part of the community. It was with great pleasure he should support the motion for a Committee, which would, he hoped, lead to the final repeal of a duty so oppressive to the labouring classes. It had been said that by a Bill which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to bring in, it was intended to give a great *bonus* to the fisheries. This Bill he (Lord E.) had not seen, but he had received representations from many persons interested in the fisheries, who represented that they would be injured instead of being benefitted, by several of the Clauses, and they consequently requested him to oppose them. If this Tax were repealed, he could not admit that it would be incumbent on those who proposed the repeal, to find a substitute. Economy might render such a substitute unnecessary, but if a substitute were to be provided, he might safely assert there could not be found a Tax the imposition of which would be so injurious to the country as the continuation of this.

Sir C. Pole objected to the continuation of the Tax, and hoped it would either be repealed, or materially modified.

Sir J. Newport said, that to appoint a Committee was the only course by which the value of the conflicting assertions on the subject of the operation of the Tax could be ascertained; and as to the reason which had induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer to refuse this Committee, viz, the probability that some diminution would take place in the receipt of the Duties, would be an objection to any inquiry whatever on the subject of the operation of any Tax. Yet on the Leather Tax a Committee had sat, by means of which some improvement had taken place in the method of levying that duty. There was also that very Committee to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a party under a former Administration, which condemned this same Tax, as injurious to the interests of the country.—The Petition in favour of the Tax from the Manufactures, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had produced, prayed the House to continue the Tax, because if it were repealed, other persons would set up the manufacture. This might be a good reason for the manufactures, but it was no reason for the House. He could not, however, suffer this Petition to pass without reprobating this practice of producing pocket instruments which might serve the purpose of the moment, while papers of a different description were withheld. They were told, for instance, that memorials had also been presented against the Tax. Why then had they not also been produced? As to the beneficial effect of salt as a manure, he could speak to from experience, that the effect of it on pasture was long perceptible. The repeal of this Tax would afford a more permanent aid to the country than the advance of Exchequer Bills which was to be proposed. The House would not have done its duty if it contented itself, with little paltry, hourly expedients—it would do its duty if it considered how it could relieve the great body of the community from the taxation which pressed on it, or at least, if it made it plain to the people that relief was impracticable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in explanation said, no memorials had been presented to the Treasury against the tax during the time he had been connected with that department.

Mr. F. Robinson explained.

Mr. Rose said there was no productive tax which did not press on the lower orders, and indeed, on all classes of the community. As to the tax in question there had been so many inquiries already on the subject that all the objections to it were in the possession of every individual in the House. He could not see, therefore, any reason for the appointment of a Committee, while the effect on the present productiveness of the duty must be considerable from such a measure. There had been in the last quarter a defalcation of 80,000l. in these duties, which was partly to be attributed to the notice which had been given that this question would be agitated.

Sir T. Ackland said, the tax on salt pressed on the lowest cottager. The high price of salt prevented the poor from resorting to one of the best means of husbanding their food. It was to be recollected too, that an addition of 15 or 20 shillings to the annual expence of a labourer's family, was a most serious tax on such a person. The vexatiousness of the tax was not less than its oppressiveness, for even in the Bill which was to be brought in to relieve certain persons from its operation, many of the clauses were obnoxious to the very persons whom they were intended to relieve on account of their restrictions and prohibitions.—The Hon. Baronet concluded with observing, that it would become the House to satisfy the people by recognizing the principle, that it would be right to dispense with this tax, and to consider whether one less exceptionable might not, if necessary, be imposed in its stead. With this view he declared himself an advocate for the proposed Committee.

Mr. Brougham took occasion to ask whether the Memorial alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from certain persons at Chester, was presented before or since the 13th March?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply, that this Memorial was presented on the 6th April.

Mr. Calcraft rose in reply, and animadverted strongly upon the conduct of the Board of Trade, with regard to the measure under consideration. For it appeared, that the application of half a dozen interested persons to that Board, had more weight with his Majesty's Ministers, and especially with the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Robinson), who presided at that Board, than the general voice of the country, or the Report of a Committee of that House. But if the private applications of interested individuals were thus to be preferred to the public interest, nay, to the consistency of Ministers themselves, where were the people to look for redress, or for the candid consideration of their case? He trusted however, that that House would not sanction such a principle, or produce the impression to which it was but too likely to lead [hear, hear!], and, therefore, he called upon the House to accede to the Committee, which he felt it his duty to move. It was to be recollected, that he did not propose the repeal of the tax under discussion; that, on the contrary, he admitted the question to be doubtful, and therefore he suggested the propriety of referring it to the consideration of a Select Committee. But the Right Honourable the Treasurer of the Navy had distinctly stated, that it was desirable to repeal the Tax altogether, if a convenient substitute for it could be devised. Yet, strange to tell, that, notwithstanding this declaration, the Right Honourable Gentleman's course of argument was quite in favour of the Tax, and his promised vote against a motion, which merely proposed to consider the propriety of repealing this Tax [hear hear!]—As to the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the re-enactment of the Salt Tax in 1732, notwithstanding its repeal about three years before, the Right Honourable Gentleman should consider the m[illegible] of circumstances between that period and [illegible] as well with respect to chemical as to othe[illegible] But it seemed that the Right Honourable P[illegible] of the Board of Trade regarded the connection of salt with sal-ammoniac, calomel or corrosive sublimate, as mere trifling considerations. The Right Honourable Gentleman should, however, feel that those which he called trifles, were combined with other matters mentioned in the course of the debate of such a nature as to deserve the consideration of that House [hear, hear!]. The Right Honourable Gentleman should also remember, that through such trifles as the Taxes upon Hair Powder and Armorial Bearings, combined with others, the public revenue was raised to so many millions. But the fact was, that nothing could, by any considerate person, be deemed of a trifling character, which was productive of such effects as had been described in the course of the debate, which was distinctly deprecated by the Report of a Committee of that House, consisting of Gentlemen who were now forward to resist the repeal, a reduction of the Tax alluded to.

Upon a division the numbers were—

For the previous question	79
Against it	70
Majority against the original Motion	9

CARD.

Messrs. BOYCE, KEMPT & Co. beg to acquaint the Public that the Interest of RICHARD TORIN, Esquire, in their Establishment ceased on the 31st of July last, and that Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE, has been admitted as a partner therein, from the same period.

Bombay, 17th September 1817.

MESSRS. BOYCE, KEMPT & CO. beg to acquaint the Public that on Friday, and Saturday, the 25th and 26th Current they will sell by Public Auction at Bellmont House, the Household Furniture, Wines, and Carriages, and Horses, of RICHARD TORIN, Esquire.

Catalogues of the whole will be circulated early in the ensuing week.

Bombay, 17th September, 1817.

THE Ladies of the Settlement are respectfully informed that on Monday next the 22d Current will be exposed for Sale at Capt. GREIG'S House in Military Square, opposite to MR. GORING'S, an Investment of very elegant and Fashionable Millinery, imported by the Asia, and laid in to order by a Lady, consisting of the following Articles, and which will be sold on the most moderate terms viz.

Beautiful Lace, Gauze, and,
Satin dresses complete,
Do. do. do. Bodies,
Do. do. do. Slips,
Mecklin Lace, & Patent Net Caps,
Do. do. do. Hoods.
Fancy Dress Caps,
Mecklin & Lisle Lace Bailey's Caps,
White and Black Lace Scarves and Veils, and a great variety of other articles in the Dress way, also a small assortment of Lady's fancy Jewellery.

Bombay, 17th September, 1817.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. CRUZ, in BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printer, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 17th September, 1817.

POLITICAL FOUNDLING HOSPITAL:
OR,
REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

"CHARITY covereth a multitude of sins."

The politico-charitable Institutions of this country have long excited the astonishment of all those who have investigated their nature, and examined the results produced by them. We have an *Hospital for Incurables*, to which those who have grown grey in the service of the Minister—and whose systems have become *corrupt*, in consequence of their employment (which is generally hostile to the *Constitution*) —may retire to the enjoyment of that affluence which their industry has created—we have innumerable *Sinecure Asylums*, where splendid paupers may revel in pleasure, and smile at the distresses which afflict less fortunate individuals —we have *Pension Establishments*, chiefly for the relief of those, whom none but men of unbounded liberality would think of assisting. But beauteous as this system is admitted to be by the *Connoisseurs* at the West-end of the town, it was, until very recently, imperfect. It is true, it provided rewards for the services of those who were worn out in the service of the Minister, but it gave no assistance, no encouragement, to the *tyros*, from whom, at some future period, he might hope for support. This *desideratum*, we are rejoiced to say, no longer exists. The abilities of Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr. CANNING have removed this reproach from the system—and, under their auspices, *A Foundling Hospital for Sucking Politicians*, has been established at the ADMIRALTY—where the education of the young Gentlemen, intended for the public service, is to be superintended from the earliest period of their political lives. We have been favoured with an account of the Institution, from which we shall make a few extracts.

An order, signed by one of his Majesty's Ministers, is necessary for the admission of a young gentleman into this Institution.

The parents or friends of the person admitted are to place a label on his breast, on which, not his real name, but a *nick-name*, descriptive of his supposed qualities, is to be written. For instance, a lad of supple manners, may be introduced as "*Jack Pliant Tool*"—a youth who can speak adroitly, "*Tom Plausible*"—one who is not remarkable for veracity, but who can say & unsay, as occasion suits, "*Dick Brass*"—and so on, *ad infinitum*, expressing their various qualifications for the future support of the Minister. By this practice, the parents or patrons of the young gentlemen will have an opportunity, when their period of probation has expired, either of abandoning or acknowledging them, according to the proficiency they have made in their studies.

The Senior Lords are appointed to act as *Nurses*, having under them Mr. C—K—R, as *Necessary man*—an office for which he is particularly qualified, being long accustomed to do *dirty work*. The duty of the nurses is to supply the youths with such food as Dr. ADDINGTON, Physician to the Institution, may think most likely to fortify their nerves against any *qualms* they might feel in the discharge of their future duty. They are also to keep the youths in *leading-strings* as long as possible; and the better to prevent them from running out of *Ministerial bounds*, they are nightly to frighten them with the history of a dreadful *goblin*, called *Reform*; which must be represented as sure to devour them, if they don't act precisely as they are directed. The nurses are also to see the youths regularly fed upon *sinecure soup*, thickened with a proper quantity of *candle-ends* and *cheese-parings*. The soup to be prepared according to a *recipe* presented to the Institution by Mr. ROSE, who has had much experience in cooking it.

Bed-maker, Mr. BATHURST.—He is to take special care that no *thorns* lurk amongst the *beds of roses* which Lord CASTLEREAGH has sent to the establishment.

Head Master of the School, Mr. CANNING. *Assistants*, Mr. VANSITTART and HUSKISSON. —The Head-Master will take care that the young gentlemen are carefully instructed in *Machiavel*, which may be considered the *Primer* of the Institution. Once perfect in this, they will go through the political course with *eclat*. In their classical studies, the Head-Master is to draw their attention to those characters who were most remarkable for proficiency in the art of the dissembling. SALLUST, so far as CATILINE'S eminence in this art is described, may be studied with advantage—but the character of *Sinon*, whose fame VIRGIL has handed down to us, ought to be particularly attended to.—He was a perfect master of dissimulation. The young gentlemen ought to be made frequently to repeat the lines, the theme of which is *Sinon*'s wonderful talent:—

"Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis
"Credita res, captique dolis lacrymisque coactis,
"Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles
"Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ."

In English, SHAKSPEARE'S *Duke of Glo'ster* and CONGREVE'S *Double Dealer* may be studied for the same purpose. The assistant masters are to give instruction in the new system of *financial arithmetic*, by which 4 and 4 are proved to make nine.

The amusements of the young gentlemen are to be rendered subservient to the purposes of education.

At *cards*, they must be taught to *shuffle-and-cut* with dexterity, They may play at *speculation, lansgh and be fat*, and *beggar my neighbour*.

At *billiards*, they must all learn to take the *cue*, in preference to the *mace*, which would probably be too heavy for them.

In *dancing*, old English country dances, in which there is a good deal of *crossing hands* and *changing-sides*, are to be preferred.

They are not to be suffered to go to a *play*, without special leave, and then only to see such pieces as *The Cabinet, Plot and Counter Plot, Venice Preserved, or the Plot discovered, The Liar*, &c.

A spacious yard is prepared for the young gentlemen where they may amuse themselves with *trap-ball* and *follow the leader*. They may also occasionally indulge in *rat-catching*. For this purpose they will be instructed by Sir G. W—R—N—R and Mr. J. W. W—RD, in the most easy manner of decoying those *vermin*.

The cases in which the punishment of *expulsion* is to be resorted to are few. Any student, who neglects or refuses to say *aye* or *no*, the moment he is desired, is to be expelled; and the same punishment is to be inflicted on those who do not shew a becoming earnestness in completing their education.

Minor offences to be punished with rustication, or temporary suspension of rank in the establishment.

Medals, made of *brass*, gilt, of *bronze*, or of *copper*, are to be given to the young gentlemen, who particularly signalize themselves at the quarterly examination.

The seal of the Institution bears the motto—"*Domine dirige nos*;" in allusion to Ld. CASTLEREAGH, whom, as principal founder of the Institution, the young gentlemen are bound implicitly to obey.

[*The British Press*,—*April* 18.

Landing in France.

A modern author confesses, that on his seeing the French coast, for the first time, he looked out anxiously to observe "if the hills had any thing French about them." This very natural feeling exists, in a strong degree, on first landing in France. The almost total exchange in the appearance of every thing we have been accustomed to see at home bewilders the attention for a while, and we know not what to look at first: the innumerable beggars in their grotesque and patched up garments, praying, in doleful monotony; the swarm of clamorous boys, tumbling over each other in their anxiety to offer their services in transporting your luggage; the more grave custom-house officer, who, with fierce cocked-hat, and tobacco-pipe in his mouth, proceeds to examine the contents of your trunks; and the *garcons* of the different hotels, who thrust their several cards into your hands, to secure your favors—are quite as much as can be attended to at one and the same moment, more particularly during the overpowering languor occasioned by the sickness of a sea voyage. Having, however, mustered strength enough to fix on an hotel, and seen the baggage packed in a frame wheel-barrow, of peculiar construction, with handles twenty feet long, you proceed through the streets, amidst the gazing by-standers, the jokes of disappointed porters, and the "*Goddems*" of impudent boys, accompanied by the waiter of the hotel, to sit down and reflect quietly upon the first impression made by this first noisy scene.

The stranger should be on his guard against impositions; an agreement with the porter before-hand, will not only be the means of saving three-fourths of the demand he would otherwise make for taking the baggage to the inn, but will convey an idea to the *garcon* that M. Anglais has a due regard to economy; and his bill at the hotel, will, probably, be more moderate. If a single sous be given to the foremost of a half-dozen beggars, with direction to make a distribution among the others, they will all retire to share it; and thus endless supplications will be got rid of. It is but justice to remark, that pickpockets are very rare in France; but, as instances have occurred of the existence of these characters in the idle boys who infest the passengers on first landing, precaution is necessary.

A French Town.

In proceeding to the hotel, the stranger notices the peculiar markings of a French town—narrow, long, dark, and dirty streets, without footways or any protection from carriages to the foot-passengers, beyond round stones placed against the houses, which may, at times, afford a retreat from the wheel of a cabriolet: the houses high, dirty looking, windows opening like folding doors; the glass of very inferior quality; and this adds as much as any thing to a general gloom, which appears from one end of the street to the other; the pavement regular; large square lamps, with good reflectors, suspended by ropes over the centre of the street—a clumsy contrivance, occasioning daily inconvenience from the interruption to passengers when lowered down to be trimmed and lighted. The shops, having no bow-windows, do not display the goods so well as those in England; but what is seen of the contents of the elegant china and time-piece shops, suggests a confession that, in these at least, we are very much out-done. The shops, as well as the public hotels, have frequently signs, which may, or may not, have reference to the business carried on; and these, with a display of the goods sold, are oftentimes so well painted over the doors as to be very tolerable pictures. In ham and sausage shops, for instance, the representations of a cut ham and bolognas, by the side, too, of the real articles in the window, amount quite to deception. So hats, feathers, ladies' shoes, stockings, and trinkets, in infinite variety, are admirably well displayed on sign-boards, with such an attention to drawing, keeping, and colouring, as would entitle them to a place in the English exhibition, beyond many pictures that are annually received there. The streets of London, from Piccadilly to White-chapel, produce nothing comparable to the French sign-paintings.

French Hotel.

The kitchen of a French inn is so frequently placed in the front part of the house, that the chance is very much in favor of its being the first room into which the stranger is shewn; and here M. Anglais receives the respects of Madame, the mistress of the hotel; not of her husband, whose pleasures and pursuits seem to be confined to sauntering about and taking snuff in the morning, presiding at the table d'hote, and in the evening playing back-gammon or picquet with the cook. While congratulations on safe arrival and other compliments are passing, the stranger has a glance of the interior of this important department. The principal cook, in his white cap and apron, is busily employed in looking into, stirring, and tasting the contents of at least a score of copper stew-pans, ranged in due order on a long stove; and which, in the midst of their hissing and frying, send up one of those compound savoury smells that go to remind me of Smollett's "feast after the manner of the ancients." As the roast is probably more to his taste, he sees with no small satisfaction a fine turkey, and three or four excellent fowls, revolving before a brisk wood-fire. But he must remove from this hot stewing bustling scene to attend "Leonore," the *fille de Chambre*, who by this time steps forward with vivacious countenance, dainty white cap, black sparkling eyes, and hoop ear-rings, as large as a half crown, and kindly offers to conduct M. Anglais, "*enhaut*," whither he proceeds, by a staircase, quite as dirty as the street, "to make himself comfortable."

In the French chamber there is more decidedly an appearance, at least, of a want of what is so well understood by us in the word, *comfort*:—no ponderous mahogany four-post bed takes its station in the principal part of the chamber—no warm curtains hung, by rings, on a rod; the sound of which, when closed upon the tired traveller, is so grateful to his ears; but a couch-like, or sofa-looking, bed, wheeled up with its side to the wall, and not unfrequently in a recess, with doors to close and exclude it altogether from view, as an unimportant piece of furniture. The curtains, pending, tent like, from an ornamented point, are capable of more tasteful arrangement than those in the square solid English form, and much space is obviously gained by this compact disposition of the beds. No carpeting, not even by the bed-side; the linen frequently damp! The floors, in the best houses, of dry-rubbed wainscot, laid in various diamond forms but very commonly paved with octagonal red tiles, even to the garrets; and, to increase the chilly appearance of things, the set of drawers and tables are covered with the almost universal marble slab—a shallow oval wash-hand basin, with a tall jug in it, resembling the one with which the stork in the fable entertained the fox—a large, thin, damp napkin—a small mahogany "veritable Windsor"—a few stained rush-bottomed chairs—a couple of easy ones, stuffed, caned, and covered with crimson velvet—and several magnificent mirrors, reflecting the elegant landscape paper-hangings, about complete the furniture of of a bettermost French chamber.

February, 1817. E. J.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—A new Musical Drama, in three acts, under the title of *Elphi Bey*, was produced for the first time, at this Theatre, last night: the parts of which were cast in the following manner:—

Osmyn a Turkish Chief	Mr. HORN.
Elphi Bey, a Mameluke Chief	Mr. WALLACK.
Chedid, an Arab Shiek	Mr. RAE.
Othman	Mr. COVENEY.
Ageeb, son of Chedid	Miss E. SCOTT.
Hassan	Mr. GATTIE.
Hyder	Mr. HARLEY.
A Pilgrim	Mr. PYNE
Caleb, Omar, Amalek, Mameluke Chiefs	Messrs. PYNE, J. SMITH & COOKE.
Saied, Abu-Buk'r, Achmet, Arabs	Messrs. KENT, MILLER & SMITH.
An Elderly Sheik	Mr. POWELL.
Hadjee	Mr. MINTON.
Emina, Wife of Chedid	Mrs. BARSLEY.
Zeinaha, Wife of Elphi	Miss BOYCE.
Sewda	Mrs. BLAND.
Zara	Miss BUGGINS.

Osmyn, Turkish Pacha, having usurped the Government of Egypt in the absence of *Elphi Bey*, determines, upon the rumour of the return of the latter from England, to destroy him. The ship with *Elphi* on board appears in sight; *Osmyn* assembles his forces, and is joined by *Chedid*, a powerful Arab Sheik, revengefully opposed to *Elphi*, who had killed in battle the father of his wife. *Elphi*'s own wife, who is a captive amongst *Chedid*'s tribe, escapes, and in the disguise of an Arab soldier, accompanied by her servant, *Hyder*, joins her husband upon his landing, but remains unknown to him, and having communicated to him his danger, induces him to fly, first into the Desert, and afterwards to Upper Egypt, where he succeeds in joining his Mamelukes. In this attempt, exhausted with fatigue, he unknowingly reaches *Sheik Chedid*'s tent. *Chedid*'s wife, *Ermina*, notwithstanding that she discovers in him the man by whose hand her father fell, being bound by the Arab laws of hospitality, subdues her personal feelings, and enables him to escape from his pursuers. *Osmyn*, enraged to find that *Elphi* had thus reached his Mameluke encampment, attacks and makes prisoner *Chedid*, his ally, and is preparing to have him executed. *Ermina* flies to *Elphi*, and apprises him of her husband's peril. *Elphi* with his troops, reaches Cairo in time to save *Chedid*, and deposes *Osmyn*.

This piece is constructed upon a real incident in the life of *Elphi Bey*, the Mameluke Chief, who was some years ago in England, and is altogether an interesting drama. It has situations capable of very considerable effect, and they are not suffered to remain unemployed. The story is clearly and well told, the characters are accurately drawn, and the incidents are sufficiently probable. The language throughout is natural, occasionally nervous, and always consistent and appropriate. The comic part, into which HARLEY threw most zealously the whole of his power, is perhaps that on which the author has bestowed the least of his efforts. But it is apparently not meant to be prominent, and is not very essential to the success of the piece; to the more serious and impassioned scenes of which it is intended only to operate as a relief. To Mr. ATTWOOD, who has composed and selected the music for this play, the greatest praise is due. His own new compositions are uncommonly beautiful, scientific and effective: they were heard with rapture, and several of them, particularly two delicious songs, encored without a dissenting voice. These, and the trio at the opening of the third act, as also a glee by Mr. H. SMART, will soon find their way into the collections of musical amateurs. In addition to these are several pieces selected, very judiciously, from an opera by MOZART, but little known in this country. This is a mark of respect which Mr. ATTWOOD, as the pupil of this great composer, is particularly well calculated to pay in a manner most advantageous to his fame; and we take this opportunity of expressing our wish that both the master and pupil were more frequently heard upon the English stage. The scenery throughout is beautiful, and consisting of accurate views in Egypt, said to be designed by a gentleman of high rank as an artist, who was resident in that country some years, is not only extremely interesting, but instructive. The greatest attention also seems to have been bestowed upon the accuracy of the costume, &c.

This play was originally planned by Mr. SALT, the Abyssinian traveller, whose local knowledge and acquaintance with the manners, &c. rendered him very competent to the task. But to Colonel HAMILTON, it is understood that the public are indebted for the drama in its present form. This piece was performed throughout with great applause, though not wholly unmixed with opposition; but it was very slight, and the play was given out for a second representation, this evening, with almost unanimous consent.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*April* 18

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE DECKAN,
Hyderabad, 27th August 1817.

GENERAL ORDER,
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will quit Hyderabad on or about the 1st September, and directs that all Returns and Reports and other Official communications be addressed until further orders to the Head Quarters of the Army in the Deckan via Hyderabad and Jaulnah according to the Station whence they may be dispatched.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the Army of the Deckan shall be formed into the following Divisions and Corps viz.

The 1st or Advanced Division,
The 2d or Hyderabad Division,
The 3d or Brig. Gen. Sir J. Malcolm's Division,
The 4th or Poona Division,
The 5th or Nagpore Division.

His Excellency the Commander in

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Chief will assume the Command of the Advance Division, the immediate duties of which will be conducted by the General Staff at Head Quarters as detailed in General Order of the 28th of June 1817, with the addition of the following Departments.

1 Commanding Officer of Artillery,
1 Senior Field Engineer,
1 Commissary of Stores,
1 Paymaster,
1 Staff Surgeon,
1 Deputy Medical Storekeeper,
1 Baggage Master,
Commissariat.

The 2d or Hyderabad Division will be Commanded by Brigadier General Doveton, aided by the Staff Officers and Heads of Departments attached to the Head Quarters of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The 3d Division will be Commanded by Sir J. Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S. and to which the following Staff and Heads of Departments are attached.

1 Colonel on the Staff to exercise the Command of the 3d Division, during the occasional absence of Sir J. Malcolm on other duties.

1 Officer in Charge of such part of the irregular Cavalry of the allies; as are serving with that Division.

1 Assistant Adjutant General,
1 Assistant Quarter Master General,
1 Brigade Major,
1 Quarter Master of Brigade,
1 Assistant Surgeon,

The 4th or Poonah Division will be Commanded by Brigadier General Smith C. B. assisted by the Staff and Heads of Departments attached to the Head Quarters of the Poonah Subsidiary Force.

The 5th or Nagpore Division to be Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Adams C. B. aided by the Staff and Heads of Departments of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

The Corps serving, at the Capitals of Hyderabad, Poonah and Nagpore will be considered as belonging to the 2d 4th & 5th Divisions respectively, and will be commanded by the Officers at presnt appointed, aided by the Staff attached to each.

The allotment of Corps, advance Stores &c. to each Division, will be communicated to the Officers commanding each respectively, and the 1st 2d 4th and 5th Divisions will be brigaded in the usual order.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments. Lieutenant Davies of the Madras Engineers to be Senior Field Engineer with the Army of the Deckan, and attached to the 1st Division.

Captain Carfrae of the 3d Madras N. Infantry and Paymaster to the Hyderabad Subsidiary force to be Paymaster to the 1st and 3d Division.

Lieutenant Spantric of the Madras European Regiment, to be Baggage Master to the Army of the Deckan and attached to the 1st Division.

Lieutenant Fenwick, of the Madras European Regiment, to act as Paymaster to the Head Quarters of the Hyderabad Subsidiary force, during the period, Captain Carfrae may be employed with the 1st and 3d Division.

Colonel P. Walker, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Colonel, on the Staff, attached to Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm.

Captain James Grant, of the 5th Light Cavalry, is appointed to the General Charge of that part of the Irregular Cavalry of the allies, serving with Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's Division.

Lieutenant Stewart, of the 16th Madras Native Infantry, to be Assistant Quarter Master General, to Brigadier General, Sir J. Malcolm's Division.

Lieutenant James, 7th Light Cavalry, to be Brigade Major and Colonel Kaye, 1st Light Cavalry, to be Quarter Master of Brigade, to the Contigent of the allies serving with Brigadier General, Sir J. Malcolm's Division.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson, of the 1st Batalion 16th or T. L. Y. is attached to Brigadier Sir J. Malcolm's Division.

Poetry.

1.

When wand'ring o'er a foreign plain
Wi heat and toil and a' that
How sweet's the thought that brings again
Our native hame wi a' that,
{ Wi a' that, and a' that,
{ Wi fancy's dreams and a' that;
They paint as near, each friend so dear
Wi tender looks and a' that.

2.

Me thinks I view the very path
It's waving broom and a' that,
That winds alang the bonny strath
Where youth was pass'ed wi a' that.
{ Wi' a' that, and a' that,
{ Remember'd joys and a' that;
The frolicks wild, that charm'd the child
Now soothe the man for a' that.

3.

Let Indian climes boast fairer fields
Wi warmer suns and a' that;
Where richer harvests nature yields
They please nae me for a' that,
{ For a' that, and a' that,
{ Their spreading plains and a' that;
The heather glen, where Divran flows
I better loo than a' that.

4.

Their gowden groves where amrous twine
The Orange, Vine, and a' that
May charm an eye less Scotch than mine
Wi clust'ring fruits and a' that,
For a that, and a' that,
Their foliage rich and a' that;
The birks that wave by bonny Dee
Are sweeter far than a' that.

5.

E'en frae their skies should manna fall
Wi Nectar draughts and a' that,
A Despot's chain would turn to gall
The honi'd cup for a' that,
For a that and a' that,
Gie them their gowd and a' that;
Tho' ne'er so poor the Scot is free
Himself his Lord, for a' that.

6.

Auld Scotia's hills can please the Scot
Tho' bleak and bare, and a' that;
Her bleakest mountain's bleakest spot
Is fondly dear for a' that,
For a that, and a' that,
Her clouded skies and a' that;
Oh! Hame, thou sweetest sound
To Exile's ear for a' that.

7.

The stormy blast may bend the fir
On Morven's brow and a' that,
While southern gales just gently stir
Their roseate bowers for a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
The surly sough, and a' that,
An emblem there the gowan blooms
Oh! Scotia's Fair for a' that.

8.

Wha bears like me Cain's heavy part
The wand' rer's curse and a' that,
He kens the pang now rends this heart
Wi riving throb for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Their promis'd gain and that:
I've blyther laugh'd in tartan duds
Wi empty pooch for a' that.

9.

But hush sic thoughts; they lead to pain
To weary care and a' that,
And Hope hath sworn w'ell see again
The Land o' cakes for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that
Dividing seas, and a' that;
W'ell prie ance mair her Fairintosh,
Her bannocks, brose, and a' that.

10.

And here's to them wha like oursels
The Ocean cross and a' that;
The bonny Queans whom nane excels
In worth, and grace and a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Tho' flatter'd here and a' that,
Their brighter eyen just like our ain.
Wi tears run o'er for a' that.

11.

Golcanda's Lord may boast the gem
That glitters bright and a' that;
How poor it's hue compar'd to them;
Nae half sae fair for a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
The Diamond's price and a' that:
The brightest gems that India shows
Are scottish Dames for a' that.

12.

And ane, I ken you'll guess her name
Sae guide, and fair, and a' that
Admir'd by a' shes still the same
Shes sterling scotch for a' that
For a' that, and a' that
Their compliments and a' that;
The loudest praise nae pride can raise
In Phemie's breast for a' that.

13.

The rose's blush will quit the face,
Her lilies fade and a' that;
Tho' now so fresh they'll feel the pace
Of with'ring age for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
They're fleeting gear for a that
Nae time can alter, climate change
Her kindest heart for a' that.

D.—Mc.—A.

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